

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

NUMBER O

88, Rua 1.^a de Março,
RIO DE JANEIRO

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.00 or £2 abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.
EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

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São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 4th, 1889.

It would seem that when the government once gets a tax entered on its books, it can never be repealed. Whether just or unjust, provisional or specific, a tax once levied must thenceforth continue collectable to the end of time. Although promises were made to the effect that the increased taxes on industries and professions would be repealed, the government did nothing of the kind and the excessive taxes were collected last month under heavier penalties than ever before enforced. The 5 per cent surtax for emancipation and immigration was likewise collected, although slavery has disappeared and immigration is provided for by a 10,000,000\$ appropriation. An additional 30% has also been arbitrarily collected this year by the municipal council for the support of vice and vagabondage, and that will probably continue as a fixed tax henceforth forever. Beginning with this month a surtax will also be collected at the custom house of some 20% on a sliding scale (likely to be always sliding upwards, never downwards, be it noted) which will also be a fixture in the future. Instead of encouraging industries in the country, the government is solicitous only for the amount of revenue which it can wring from every enterprise established within its bounds. As everyone knows, taxation has been increasing far more rapidly than wealth, and has now become decidedly repressive. Brazil is actually drifting in the direction which Cuba has taken—toward bankruptcy and decay. It is folly to build up a fictitious prosperity on borrowed capital and the acquisition of some thousands of poor, non-progressive immigrant laborers. Such elements never yet created a great, prosperous country, and it is reasonably certain that they never will. To begin with, there must be greater economy and wisdom in administration, and then there must be lower taxation and greater liberality toward commerce and industry. The policy of strangling every man who is caught with a loose shilling in his pocket, may do for the Jack Shepards of the public highway, but never for patriotic statesmen who would see their country prosper and become great and powerful.

The declarations of public men are not always indicative of serious intentions, as every student of current affairs in Brazil well knows. It is an easy and pleasant thing for a public man to indulge in promising generalities, especially when he can gain time and credit by such means. He

well knows that a failure to meet his promises will not injure him, for the public is always indulgent and is always concerned with only the one question of the moment. Occasionally, however, a man of strong convictions and determined character proves an exception to the rule, and his promises must therefore be treated as a definite outline of policy. Such a man we believe Senator Antonio Prado to be, and his little speech in São Paulo on the 25th, in acknowledgement of a manifestation given by his political and personal friends, must be accepted as something more than the polite verbiage of the average politician. He frankly admits that the country needs reforms, among which he specially enumerates the "greatest liberties to the provinces compatible with national unity," an "extension of the right of suffrage," and the gift to the people of the "instruction necessary to enable them to intervene advantageously in the direction of public affairs." These reforms in his opinion are not incompatible with the monarchy, which he considers the only form of government that can maintain the integrity of the nation. It is a pleasure to hear views like these so frankly expressed by a man who will certainly do his best to carry them into effect. Senator Prado is nominally a member of the existing cabinet, but rumor has it that he is to be the head of a new cabinet upon the opening of the next General Assembly. However this may be, it is to be hoped that he will lose no time in bringing these reforms before parliament and urging their immediate consideration. An extension of local government in the provinces, the extension and simplification of the right of suffrage, and the development of public instruction are all urgent and necessary, but they are not all the reforms required. The land laws must be revised and improved, civil marriage ought to be proclaimed and civil registry carried into effective operation, taxation ought to be equalized, civil rights better guaranteed, petty courts with summary jurisdiction created, and the military police effectively abolished. There are still many other urgent reforms, but if Senator Prado can influence the adoption of even a small part of those enumerated he will accomplish a work of inestimable value to the country.

On the 23rd ult. the *Jornal do Commercio* took up the question of exchange in its commercial section, and handled it with the ability which such matters demand from the first commercial authority of the empire, but the views are not altogether in accordance with those so frequently expressed in these columns. At the outset our colleague tells us that the international balance of payments is so favorable to Brazil that the importation of gold becomes natural, spontaneous and necessary. So much so is this the case that the value of a sovereign in the market is \$8\$40, while the value fixed by law is \$8\$90; therefore as the coin could by law be paid into the custom house at its legal value an undue accumulation of gold at the Treasury is feared and the re-coinage of foreign coin into Brazilian gold pieces is advocated. Is our colleague perfectly secure in his assertion that the balance of payments is so favorable to Brazil that gold must be imported to satisfy this balance? We confess to some doubts. Even if, as is claimed, the coffee receipts at Rio and Santos represent £100,000 per day, a casual glance at the custom house returns will show that imports have enormously increased, and that Brazil cannot import goods and gold upon the export of one product only. We do not exactly comprehend what the reference to obligatory religion has to do with the exchange question, but that may be a misfortune on our

part; the Jews are generally considered to be the best exchange agents in the world, as the national Treasury may witness. The reference to the May abolition law implies that it carried to monetary centres a certainty that Brazil unites to its soil the triumph of ideas of pure justice. This also seems rather foreign to exchange questions, for we have no reliable data upon which to base a belief that the credit of Brazil was better previous to or after the May law. Brazil enjoyed good credit under its slaveholding rulers; a new loan is the only proof whether this credit has become improved through the abolition of slavery. A point made by our colleague is the £100,000 worth of coffee coming in here and at Santos per day. The author should have referred back to the tables of the *Jornal*; we may venture to say that £100,000 worth of coffee per day is far from a novelty in Rio, although the figures have been compared, no doubt, with last year's receipts. This mistake is pardonable in an amateur, but not in the *Jornal*. This £100,000 has many demands upon it, and if it can now incline the index of international payments towards the empire, this is more than any similar quantity of coffee has ever been able to do heretofore. Whether the geometrical progression of colonization (*sic*) since slavery has been abolished, whether immigrants are daily finding homes for themselves and their children where a joyful future is opened to them, are questions too recent to merit attention in the matter of a balance of trade. It is perhaps quite true that once the world discovers that our Treasury coffers are overflowing with gold, which gold is being daily more and more attracted here, that "promises to pay" of the government will be met in coin, and then the credit of the country will become more solid. It is even possible that rapacious foreigners will solidify this credit by raising money abroad on enterprises guaranteed by our overflowing Treasury.

"FESTINA LENTE" is not a bad motto. It has become eminently applicable here, now that exchange rates are advancing to such an extent that, whatever may be the intrinsic value of a 20\$ gold piece, dealers in exchange value 1\$ in paper currency at something over 28 *d* sterling money, and refuse to part with what, one short year ago, could be purchased at 24 *d*. Specie payments have been resumed. Considerable sums in gold have been paid into the custom house at the legal value, and this second revolution within twelve months—the abolition law was the first—has been secured without any undue disturbances in financial circles. Hence the text: *festina lente*. The local press have become as seriously alarmed, however, by the threatened invasion of foreign gold, as they were formerly horrified by the excessive amount of paper currency. The general opinion seems to be that these yellow invaders are to be at once naturalized, by the purifying methods of the Mint, and, thus metamorphosed, to be paid out by the Treasury in settlement of obligations, or in exchange for promises to pay. We say that this is the general opinion, but it is not universal. Some of our colleagues advocate the forced circulation of sovereigns at 9\$, while others advocate 8\$; the advantages claimed for these views being the greater facility with which 8\$ or 9\$ can be divided into a sum in milreis, than can be done with the 8\$890 now used. If the question of facility is accepted as a feature in the question, and if it be conceded that the government can by decree fix the exchange value of coins, would not 10\$ per sovereign more exactly meet the case? No one with accounts to pay, or receive, would then experience the

slightest difficulty in adjusting his accounts in currency to the metallic equivalent. The naturalization of foreign coins by recoinage is not so readily answered. The enormous sums of American gold coin exported for years to Great Britain were there formerly reduced to bullion and returned to circulation as sovereigns, but, if our information is correct, foreign coin is not now so frequently sent to the melting pot. It is more profitable to reserve it for export and dispose of it *in specie* rather than incur the expense of coining it into sovereigns and exporting it in this form. *Festina lente*. An expert, who says that he is an employé in the Mint here, gives figures to prove that 1,000 sovereigns will give 8,910\$ in Brazilian gold coin; the brassage being 1 per cent. the conversion would make a sovereign worth 8\$821 in Brazilian gold, and as it is a legal tender at the custom house at 8\$890, it does not appear over probable that private individuals will submit to this loss. The government only can then undertake the re-coining of foreign money, and with the demands upon the Treasury legally payable at 8\$890 per sovereign for gold debts, what use is there in melting sovereigns? An issue of paper money is clearly justifiable to meet domestic demands, for the hoarding of sovereigns will supply all the demands upon the Treasury and relieve the exchange market of its interference as completely and effectively as a foreign loan; the sovereigns will be sent to England. This naturally leads up to the inquiry as to what has become of that superabundant currency which so afflicted our colleagues one year ago. The *Gazeta de Noticias* is coherent, to be sure, and again cries out for the cremation of 100,000,000\$ of currency; but our colleague will surely excuse us if we take this heroic prescription as emanating from an enthusiast, not from a sober-minded observer of business affairs in Brazil. We require more currency than ever, and its issue is clearly justified. Hundreds of *contos* are monthly sent into the interior to pay demands that must be met in cash, and the financial centres are called upon to meet these demands. The Treasury will receive all the foreign money it cares to receive through the custom houses and this supply will prevent its appearance in the exchange market, for it can export this money if necessary. To our mind therefore everything points to an issue of currency, and not to any such violent measures as melting gold and decreasing forced currency for foreign coins.

Judging from the tenor of the recent dispatches of the minister of agriculture, the state of affairs in regard to immigration has fallen into decidedly bad ways. It has been more than evident for some time that the immigrants were not being properly treated, for there have been riots in the *hospedarias*, mutinies on the plantations, complaints of deception and bad treatment, and a much too general return of colonists to the cities and *hospedarias*. Of course, efforts have been made to throw blame on certain ones among the immigrants, charging them with disaffection and idleness, and with using their influence to mislead others, but even admitting occasional instances of this character, enough still remains to indicate that the most heartless deception has been practised upon these poor people. For a time the principal complaints came from the provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes, but at present they are coming in from every quarter. According to the implications contained in an official dispatch of the 23rd ult. these poor ignorant people have had their destinations changed and have thus been unable to join their friends and relatives already established in the

country. They have been sent to places against their wish and in violation of promises made them. And they have been subjected to conditions and treatment on many plantations in gross violation of the promises made them in their native country by immigration agents. At the present time, no small part of the expense incurred by the government arises from these faults, in the extra transportation of immigrants from one place to another and in their support after abandoning the plantations to which they were first sent. The service would seem to be rotten to the very core. The *hospedarias* are the scenes of heartless deception and speculation—something not far removed from the coolie traffic in other countries—and the planters, with a few notable exceptions, appear to be intent more on a thinly-disguised traffic in men and women than on the honorable acquisition of a permanent, trustworthy, well-paid laboring element. One of our colleagues intimates, as a warning, that there are indications of a purpose among planters of keeping their colonists only during the labor season, and then forcing them to leave so as to save their wages for the rest of the year and, in some cases, to cheat them out of wages earned. Such a system can not last, but it can be carried on long enough to cause much suffering and loss. And, be it also said, it will bear in its train a record of disgrace that will eventually ruin those who have dishonored themselves and their country. It is satisfactory to note that the minister of agriculture is trying to meet the emergency and secure fair treatment for the immigrants, but it is to be feared that the effort will lead to only a partial success, even if it does not altogether fail.

From *The Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, 13th Feb.

STARVING IMMIGRANTS AT ROSARIO.

The history of the ill-fated English immigrants to Paraguay is, doubtless, still fresh in the memory of many who learned their sad tale, and of some who were eye-witnesses of, and partakers in their sufferings. Something of the same kind, though happily not quite on so extended a scale, is occurring just now in Rosario with the Dutch and French immigrants who were lately sent to take up their abode in the tumble-down old sheds used during the late epidemic, as cholera lazar houses. For some reason best known to the person in charge of this mis-called "Home," the poor immigrants there have been subsisting for many days on a scanty supply of bread and water. So reduced have many of these poor people become through the criminal neglect of which they are the victims, that they have been selling their clothes, and whatever else they could convert into money, in order to procure a little nourishment for their sick, and something with which to help to keep up their own strength. One poor woman, having nothing left to sell, saw her two little children die in her arms from sheer starvation; many others are too ill and weak to help themselves, and would surely be too weak if sent at this late day to any of the colonies, to undergo the fatigues of the journey, and all the immigrants in the place, men, women, and children, are positively hungry. The sick are left unattended by any medical man, without medicine, utterly destitute of the least comfort, to die or to recover as best as they may, and as far as the authorities are concerned there is no more care taken of them than if they were so many of the commonest sheep. Fine sheep would not be risked in such rotten old sheds for a single night. Now I wish to call your attention, Mr. Editor, to one fact. The reason why, in spite of the neglect of the immigration department, which is wholly inexcusable, these poor people are left to suffer and to die as they are, is that they are Dutch people instead of being Italians. Were they the latter they would readily obtain assistance and employment among their own country-people; speaking, however, a language that few in this city understand, it is chiefly by signs that they can make themselves understood, hence they are at a great disadvantage, which must be shared by any English speaking immigrants that may have the misfortune to come up here.

Surely no time should be lost in making preparation for the coming of the immigrants that are expected out this month, and in using our utmost endeavour to make the trial concerning immigration to this country [known] at home, for the edification of those who may be contemplating a change of location.

A. J. L. W.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Montevideo customs receipts in January were \$975,962.47.

—There were 78 ocean steamship arrivals at Buenos Aires in January.

—The January customs receipts at Buenos Aires amounted to \$3,666,121.71.

—Large purchases of horses for the French government have recently been made in the Argentine Republic.

—A company has been organized to build warehouses at the port of Paysandú, Uruguay, with a capital of \$250,000.

—The Liebig company, of Frey Bentos, Uruguay, has entered into a contract with the French government to supply 1,000,000 pounds of preserved beef per annum.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* of the 2nd ult. notes that *vales* had been given to the laborers employed on the telegraph line to Rosario four years ago. And yet, some people think that laborers have no cause for complaint!

—It seems there is a great want of medical doctors in some of the provinces. One or two of the craft are wanted in Monteros, province of Tucuman. The municipality will help to support him by a subsidy of \$400 per month.—*The Southern Cross*.

—Our good friends of *The Southern Cross* have copied largely from these columns recently to show that Brazil is a good country to "emigrate from." It gives us pleasure to return the compliment by extracts which show that the Argentine Republic is not altogether a good country to "emigrate to."

—Gen. Maximino Tajés, president of the Oriental Republic has been made a colonel in the Argentine army, and the treasurer of the Argentine engineer department has been arrested, charged with a defalcation of \$150,000 in the cash of that department. These items are forwarded by telegram dated on the 2nd to *O Pais* of this city.

—The ports of Paraguay and Matto Grosso have been declared "suspected" because of communication with the Brazilian "army of observation." Would it not be advisable to wait for a real cause? The Brazilian troops were two or three weeks on the journey, and as no cases of yellow fever appeared, the old women in Buenos Aires need not trouble themselves about infection.

—The Argentine government has undertaken to guarantee 5% interest on \$8,000,000 of capital invested in the production and exportation of beef, interest and capital in gold, and the capital to be the amount invested in lands, buildings, machinery, working expenses and the necessary floating capital. The maximum capital for any company is \$1,000,000, and the minimum \$500,000. When all industries are subsidized, how much better off will they be than when none are subsidized?

—The Houston steamer *Dresden* arrived at Buenos Aires on the 15th ult. with 1,785 immigrants, of whom 1,781 had received assistance. Of these over 1,000 were Irish who had been induced to emigrate there by agents of the Argentine government. The editor of the *Southern Cross* has been vigorously, though ineffectually, opposing this importation, and sums up his reasons as follows: "Because we had before our eyes the example of the Lincolnshire farmers, who were brought to South America under false pretences and who, after being exposed to starvation and the direst necessity, were sent home by the aid of the contributions of their fellow-countrymen. We had also the example before our eyes of hundreds of honest toilers whom we have seen roaming through the streets of Buenos Aires earnestly imploring for a job of work, knowing not whom to address or where to turn, in a country where language, customs and all were strange to them."

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Guatemala government is to have a new national palace at Guatemala, to cost \$2,500,000.

—The Chilean government has decided to substitute underground cables for the overhead wires of the state telegraph lines in Santiago.

—A credit of \$200,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Chilean public works department for the continuation of work on the Valparaíso breakwater.

—The *Chilian Times* says that out of 103 deaths in Coquimbo, Chili, during the month of December, 72 of them were fatal cases of measles among children.

—A Santiago woolen cloth factory has contracted with the government to supply 3,000 artillerymen's trousers at \$5.75 each, and 3,000 infantry at \$5.25 each.—*Chilian Times*.

—The government (Perú) is acting energetically in the Callao dock question. Merchants can not get their goods except after long delay and annoyance, and they claim the Muelle Darsena, the loading and discharging dock, not having complied with its duties to the public, should be deprived of the concession it now holds.—*Panama Star and Herald*.

—Chili seems to be passing through an era of judicial reform, but the reforms relate more to matters of form than of results. Inexcusable delays and arbitrary acts are still salient features of Chilean courts.

—A contract has just been signed by the secretary of fomento and Señor Villareal in which the government grants \$8,000 subvention and the receipts at stated prices as an inducement for bringing out a dramatic company from Spain, to remain here three months. They will start on the 20th inst. and will arrive here in January.—*The Guatemala Star*, December 15th.

—Is reform necessary in the procedure of the courts? We will allow the *Minero* of Freirina to answer the question. According to our contemporary, about two years and a half ago a woman, named Dominga Flores, was arrested on a charge of robbery and was committed to jail. In the course of a few months the prisoner was condemned to thirty months' imprisonment to be counted from the date of her arrest. She appealed from the sentence to the Serena Court of Appeal, and nothing more was heard of the case until a few weeks ago, when the prisoner complained to the visiting officers that the term of incarceration to which she had been condemned by the court of first instance was about to expire and that her case had not been reviewed by the superior court. The prisoner's complaint was brought to the notice of the court of appeal, and the case was heard, the result being that the woman, who had already suffered an incarceration of twenty-eight months, was condemned to sixty days' imprisonment to be counted from the date of her apprehension!—*Chilian Times*, February 2.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 59 deaths from small-pox in Pará during the month of January.

—It is reported that the Sociedade Promotora has withdrawn from the administration of the São Paulo immigrants' *hospedaria*.

—Happily the rains have continued in Ceará, and the people are beginning to feel that the danger of a great *secca* has passed.

—It is expected that the contractor, engineers and material for the sinking of artesian wells in Ceará, will arrive at Fortaleza about the 17th inst.

—At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the Banco da Bahia it was resolved to re-organize under the law of banks of issue to avail of its advantages.

—In the city of Goyaz, capital of the province of that name, there were last year 106 births, 60 marriages, and 108 deaths. The record is not a very favorable one.

—The province of Santa Catharina appears to be threatening Rio Grande do Sul with differential duties, if the special tariff so loudly demanded by the merchants of the latter province goes into effect.

—The 32nd battalion of the National Guard of the province of Rio de Janeiro is to have its strength increased to eight companies. The inference is that there were not enough companies for an equitable division among the officers.

—The municipal chamber of Juiz de Fora, province of Minas, like unto its colleague of Rio de Janeiro, is unable to pay its creditors. So much was spent in the 1886 exposition, that the debt of the municipality now reaches 105,000\$.

—On the 26th ulto. all the public departments in S. Paulo were closed, for it was the anniversary of the Emperor's arrival at that city. We intensely admire loyalty, but really what with church and legal holidays, public employés do not seem to be over-worked.

—On the 8th ulto. the municipal chamber of Curralinho advised the president of Bahia that the drinking water had given out there. The president at once ordered the Bahia Central railway to transport the necessary liquid to the perishing inhabitants of the place.

—The Victoria, Espírito Santo, correspondent of the *Journal*, writing under date of the 10th ult., appears to fear a famine there through the introduction of immigrants, whom he considers consumers. First, Victoria cries out for immigrants, and then it would much rather not have them!

—A street excavation in the Villa Mathias suburb of Santos on the 22nd ult., discovered the skeleton of a white man, perhaps over 50 years of age, wrapped in oil-cloth, and who had been dead about a year. There were no proofs whatever of his identity, but the appearances indicate a crime.

—The total receipts of the São Paulo postoffice in 1888 amounted to 546,414\$8008, and the expenditures to 395,834\$292. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 107,656\$8005 in receipts and 64,022\$485 in expenditures. The province contains 283 post-offices, which are served by 114 mail routes in addition to the railways.

—Advices from Bahia to the 20th ult. state that the news from the interior of the province leave but little hope of saving the crops. This serious news is published by the *Diário Official* on the 27th.

—The boy who died with yellow fever in Campinas on the 25th ult., which was noticed in the local press, had not been out of that city where he could have been exposed to infection, but it is stated by a S. Paulo paper that he lived next door to a house in which a fatal case of that fever occurred last year.

—According to the meteorological report of the geographical commission, the temperature in São Paulo (botanical garden) in January was: maximum 89.6°; minimum 61.2°; average 75.5° Fahr. The total rainfall for the month measured 190½ millimetres. The rainfall at Tatuhy was 155, and at Rio Claro 185.9 millimetres.

—The establishment of a journal called *O Povo*, published at Cataguazes, Minas Geraes, was assaulted on the 11th ult.—the news is published in the *Diário do Commercio* here on the 1st inst.—but the doors were too strong for the assailants. The editor, however, was so alarmed that he swam across a river with a cocked (*engatilhado*) horse pistol in his mouth!

—There was a conflict in the Juiz de Fora immigrants' station on the 24th, because five colonists objected to being sent to the Rodrigo Silva colony. A force of 20 soldiers was sent to the place and the unhappy wretches were arrested and taken to jail. A merchant who entered the place and inquired what the soldiers were there for, was also put under arrest. Brazil is a mighty free country, certainly!

—As the government took no notice of the petitions of business men from Porto Alegre, Campinas, Campos, and many other places, against the collection of the new and excessive taxes on industries and professions, we are now curious to see what the petitioners are going to do about it. Many of them resolved to resist payment, others to close their doors, all to use every means to secure relief. Who shuts his shop first?

—A number of cases of yellow fever have been reported among the recent immigrant arrivals in Rio Grande and Paraná. We have called attention in the strongest manner possible to the inhumanity of introducing immigrants at this season into the infected ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos, but of course without avail. When we find an immigration official with an appreciable amount of humanity in him, we shall feel inclined to publish his portrait.

—Under the title "Provincial loan" the *Diário de Notícias* of Bahia, of the 19th says: "We are informed that the Bank of Bahia did not accept yesterday a draft for £200,000 presented by the province on account of the loan made with the Brazilian syndicate in Paris. H. Ex. the president of the province, learning of the occurrence, sent sundry telegrams to Paris, asking, as we are informed, the necessary explanations of this fact which will derange administrative affairs relative to the payment of stock, etc. The rumor here is that the Brazilian syndicate has not accepted in totum the financial operation made by its representative, Visconde de Figueiredo, with this province. The report is given with due reserve."—*Journal do Commercio*, 26th Feb.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 26th says the minister of agriculture is in treaty with the Oeste de Minas railway for the establishment of colonial nuclei along its line, which are to be under the management of the railway company.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of the 26th ulto., says the Mogiana, S. Paulo, railway company had applied to the president of the province for the concession of a line from Campinas to Santos, and that the papers had been referred to the S. Paulo railway company, represented by its fiscal engineer.

—On the 18th ulto. the president of the province of Minas Geraes imposed a fine of 4,000\$ on the Juiz de Fora and Piauí railway. The director general of public works had reported that the company was guilty of serious faults, not only in regard to traffic but also as to rolling stock and the maintenance of machinery and road bed.

—From the balance sheet of the União Valenciana railway dated on the 31st ulto. the following extracts may be made:

Valença and Desengano line.....	637,817\$888
Rio Preto extension.....	753,522 386
Stations, shops, etc.....	106,004 223
Rolling stock.....	194,000 843
and on the other side:	

Capital paid up.....	1,680,173 063
Loan (debentures?).....	650,000 000
Reserve fund.....	49,480 948

The auditors state that the total receipts in 1888 were 174,137\$492, against 168,065\$599 in 1887, and expenses 162,889\$432 and 166,400\$430 respectively. The balance, 11,248\$830 is carried forward.

COFFEE NOTES

—Avises from the district of Bom Jesus de Itabaipoana, Rio de Janeiro, to a Campos journal, state that the drouth has paralyzed the coffee trees for two years, for they are burnt into their very centre.

—The large receipts in Brazil have not ceased, and stocks are increasing. Revisions of their estimate of the present crop by Phipps & Co. place the yield higher than their former computations. The guess now is on the market. Another estimate is that of the *Journal of Commerce*, of Rio, which places the figures at 5,000,000 for the present crop. Both these authorities also estimate the coming crop, the former at 3,250,000 bags, and the latter at 4,000,000.—*St. Louis Grocer*, Jan. 10th.

—Coffee all over the world, excepting perhaps in the Brazils, seems doomed to become extinct in course of time. In the Nilgiris, the cultivation is in a very bad way. A planter, writing to a Nilgiri paper, says:—"I don't think you Ootyites are aware of the ravages leaf disease is making in many of the coffee districts. Crops are on the trees no doubt, but are they to ripen? Perhaps a taste may grow among the lovers of chicory for the diseased coffee beans. If so, I think Wynnad will be able this year to meet the demand."—*Times of Ceylon*, Jan. 14th.

—From a private letter received in this city, it is learned that in the province of Minas the panic is general throughout the entire population, over the alarming drouth that rules in the interior. Generally the sun has burnt up the coffee beans; and the coffee orchards are almost entirely destroyed. The crop will not produce sufficient to cover the cost of preparing it. Cereals have also seriously suffered. Despondency has seized upon all the planters who have before them only the prospect of a total loss.

—*Diário do Commercio*, 21st Feb. This is pretty good for a single letter from Minas; when others commence to come in, their effect will be terrifying.

—The total estimate of the coffee crop for 1888-89 of Ceylon is estimated on January 11th by the *Times of Ceylon* as follows:

Uva (Haputale, Badulla, and Madulima) ..	36,900
New Districts (Dimbula, Dikoya, and Maskeliya) ..	18,500
Rest of the Island ..	18,600
Native coffee ..	6,000
Total ..	80,000

The above may seem a small total for the whole island, but we regard it as rather a sanguine estimate, though it represents a very heavy reduction in the output even since last year, when 136,295 cwt. were exported. But with acres and acres cut out to make room for tea, with the practical abandonment of cultivation over those few acres that remain, and with the growing debility of the tree, our chief wonder is where the estimated crop can possibly come from.

LOCAL NOTES

—On the 28th ult. our calendar told us that "happiness kills the poet." What an amount of misfortune there must be in Brazil!

—It appears certain that small-pox has appeared at the Ilha das Flores immigrant station. The hospital on Santa Barbara island is being hurriedly prepared for the reception of patients.

—On the 24th ult. at Petropolis the Emperor received the recently arrived Austro-Hungarian minister, Count Welserheimb, who presented his credentials, and the letters of recall of his predecessor, Baron Seiller.

—The Treasury officials consider that 24 per cent. on the invoice cost of galvanized iron barrels is an excessive duty. How about the duties on kerosene, lard, paper, etc.? Coherency is the algebraic x at the Treasury.

—Sr. Theotônio Octavio de Ornellas Bruges Avila Paim de Canara Noronha Ponce de León Borges de Souza Saavedra has been made Visconde de Bruges by the King of Portugal. The title simplifies the original name somewhat.

—The telegraph department notified the press on the 27th ult. that communication was interrupted at Rio das Contas, province of Bahia, because the explosion of a bomb had smashed the lines. Who threw the bomb, or why it was thrown, is not explained.

—The indifference shown by Rio de Janeiro in the matter of the new taxes on industries and professions will not create any new bond of sympathy between that city and the provinces. Rio is too well filled with leeches to play a very independent part toward the government.

—It is just about one year ago that two soldiers of the 1st infantry battalion "ran-a-nutck" here, during which a negro was killed. So far as we can remember not a single reference has been made to any punishment of these scoundrels during the twelve months elapsed.

—If the prime minister does not have a care, his relatives, the Loyo family, will absorb everything of value in the country.

—The Panama canal people discovered what the Chagres River could do on December 15th, a sudden flood coming down upon them, sweeping away dams, bridges, houses, locomotives, and everything in its way. Perhaps the "Chagres problem" will now be treated with a little more respect.

—A new steam launch built on designs of the *guarda-mór* of this port, is shortly to be launched, and a large steam-barge for service in this department is building. The *guarda-mór* will soon have as many steamers as some people in Rio have trousers and hats. Perhaps Mr. Hasselmann is a collector of steam craft?

—The director of the Cordova, Argentine Republic, museum is not going to lend his collections to the Paris exposition. This is perfectly correct, and should serve as a lesson to Brazil. Shew Visconde de Cavalcanti, Sant'Anna Nery and similar productions of Brazil, but do keep valuable specimens at home.

—Owing to objections raised by the English government the international maritime congress at Washington will not be held in April next, but will meet in the autumn. An agreement between Great Britain and the United States as to the scope of the congress has now removed all obstacles to its meeting.

—On the 21st the *Diário do Commercio* publishes a telegram which states that Deputy Mac Dowell in Pará and Deputy Gomes de Castro in Maranhão were acting under instructions to form a strong opposition to the present government in the next legislature, and that this plan emanates from Senator Paulino de Souza.

—We sincerely trust that our readers will not give all their money to the missionary who is collecting funds here for New Zealand. Do let them keep a few miteis for our impoverished planting class; or, happy thought, organize a benevolent fund for the coffee brokers. The outlook next year is not lively for these indispensable members of our commercial body.

—According to an English exchange, mummies pay duty in France as "dried fish." A royal mummy was brought to Marseilles and the owner explained that it contained a Pharaoh. The custom house officer could not find Pharaoh in the tariff, so he classified the Egyptian king as a dried fish. After all, it is not much worse than some of the classifications made by our custom house in Rio.

—On the 19th ult. the minister of agriculture appointed Drs. João Baptista de Lacerda, Arthur Candido da Cruz Machado and Francisco de Paula Moreira Mourão to proceed to Minas Geraes and inoculate the cattle of that province against the disease that has so afflicted them. Dr. Lacerda has already published a voluminous report on the subject and seems to have proved that inoculation is a success.

—Although our medical big-wigs have induced the minister of finance to prohibit the importation of saccharin, the *Chemist and Druggist* of January 26th furnishes some extracts, to which we call attention, from a pamphlet by Prof. Attefill, in which the professor points out that saccharin is of good service to pharmacy in four ways, viz.: in imparting sweetness to medicines without increasing their bulk, in disguising the taste of nauseous medicines, as a pleasant and harmless addition to the medicines of certain patients, and, finally, as a non-fermentable sweetener. Of course our *medicos* know ever so much more about the matter than any Anglo-Saxons, and their patients must take native grown cane sweetening in their physic, or do without this trifling palliative to nauseous doses.

—By an order dated on the 11th ult. the army has been divided among the provinces as follows: city of Rio de Janeiro, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 regiment and 1 battalion of artillery, 1 regiment of cavalry and 6 battalions of infantry; Rio Grande do Sul, 1 battalion of engineers, 2 regiments and 1 battalion of artillery, 5 regiments of cavalry and 9 battalions of infantry; Paraná, a regiment of artillery, a regiment of cavalry and a battalion of infantry; Mato Grosso, 1 battalion of artillery, a regiment of cavalry and 3 infantry battalions; Pará, a battalion each of artillery and infantry; Minas Geraes, a regiment of cavalry; S. Paulo, a regiment of cavalry; Pernambuco and Bahia, 2 battalions of infantry each, and Maranhão, Ceará, Goyaz, Sta. Catharina, Alagoas and Paraíba one infantry battalion each.

—An American exchange gives us the following bit of information: "One of the biggest land deals on record has been consummated with the Brazilian government by New York, Pittsburg and Washington capitalists. The principal object of the promoters of the scheme is to open up valuable diamond and gold fields in far western Brazil, and in order to prosecute investigation and carry on the work a company with a capital of \$2,000,000 is in process of formation. The grant is for between 50,000 and 60,000 acres of land bordering the Amazon river in the region of the Andes mountains." The deal is certainly big enough, but it lacks one important requisite—reality. It is possible that the Cayapo concession of Goyaz is referred to, but that is a long distance from the Amazon and the Andes.

—We are lucky in March. There was a new moon on the 1st and there will be another on the 31st.

—On the 21st an association was organized here with 222 members, all voters, under the title of "Centro Eleitoral do Municipio Neutro." What its purposes are do not appear, but as the great Brazilian statistician, Pavilla Nunes, is the organizer, we presume they can mean no worse than a census.

—Why do not our local colleagues call the attention of planters to the production of black pepper. It appears to be a success in Ceylon, and the government could easily obtain seed from Calicut, or other points on the Malabar coast. Pepper appears to be one of the few articles that shows no signs of over-production.

—The drivers of our trams are no respecters of persons. On the 27th ult. a train in the Rua 1.º de Março went into the carriage of the Italian minister, in which he and his family were, seriously damaging the carriage, and slightly injuring the driver. The tram driver agreed to pay the damages, and the matter is settled.

—The minister of empire gave the Polytechnic school a rap on the 23rd ult. The minister was not satisfied with the results of an examination for a chair in the school and ordered a fresh examination; upon this the faculty protested that to it belonged an appreciation of such an examination, but the minister declines to consider the protest.

—Major Caldas, who, as commandant of the 17th infantry battalion, proposed to give the police authorities of S. Paulo a lesson against the disturbances there in November and did succeed in securing the dismissal of the chief of police, has not only been acquitted by a court-martial from all charges of insubordination, but will be made a lieutenant-colonel.

—The admiration of the coffee packing interests, and that of the factors who represent the planters, produced 1,060\$ as a contribution to Barão de Cotepe's mausoleum. The representatives of the subscribers declare the late baron to have been the "first statesman of this part of America," and certainly coffee dealers and factors should be experts in statesmanship.

—At the mass celebrated by the Misericórdia confraternity for the repose of the soul of the late Barão de Cotepe, according to *O País*, a part of the ceremony consisted of the *Liberia-me de Pernambuco*. *O País* did not mean to be funny on so serious an occasion, but the late baron must have expressed a wish to be delivered from Pernambuco more than once.

—On the morning of the 26th ult. a number of marines and sailors, headed by an officer of the paymaster's department, invaded an eating-shop in the Rua de S. Joaquim, smashed crockery and furniture, and stole what they could. The officer and one marine were captured by the police and sent to the naval authorities, who will undoubtedly excuse the little exuberance of animal spirits.

—The South American geographical exposition, organized by the Geographical Society of this city, was formally opened with the attendance of the Emperor and Comte d'Eu on the 23rd ult. The republics of Uruguay, Argentine, Paraguay, Venezuela, Bolivia and Chili have sent contributions and the native departments are also represented; besides which private individuals have also sent in contributions.

—We have heard complaints recently as to the great difficulty in securing nurses for patients suffering with yellow fever. If there are persons in Rio who know anything about nursing and are willing to employ themselves in attending sick persons, we suggest that they register their names at some central place—perhaps Messrs. Crashley & Co. would not object to taking the names—so that those needing their services can promptly communicate with them. There is really a great necessity here for professional nurses, and this too at all times of the year.

—If Senator Prado's speech made on his birthday at S. Paulo is correctly reported, he has become a convert to decentralization, so far as autonomy for the provinces is concerned, and his attitude will be interesting at the coming legislative session. Sr. Prado left here early in January, on what was then supposed to be a six weeks' trip for relaxation, after signing so many concessions. As he has not yet returned, and is forming a platform for future high and expert tumbler in the Chambers, we are inclined to believe that he is a member of the present government only in name.

—The statutes of a company were registered at the *Junta Commercial* on the 23rd and published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 26th. The company is formed to work a plantation in the municipality of Mar de Hespanha, province of Minas Geraes, and the capital is 800,000\$, of which 790,000\$ represents the interest of the vendor, leaving 10,000\$ for carrying on the estate. Probably 800,000\$ in debentures are to be issued to meet the necessary working expenses. A plantation worth 790,000\$ even in shares is a noteworthy institution in these days. Altogether the "Companhia Agricola S. Sebastião" is unique.

BIRTH.

At 42 A Rua Paysandu, on the 26th ult., the wife of P. A. C. Mackenzie, of a son.

—The inauguration of Benjamin Harrison as President of the United States, takes place at Washington to-day.

—Two proposals for "exploring" the national frigate *D. Paula*, sunk near Cape Frio in 1827, were opened at the national treasury on the 27th ult.

—The Carnival promises to be very uninteresting this year. The processions are meagre, decorations few and far between, and the maskers comparatively few in number.

—The Messageries Maritimes steamers which leave Bordeaux on the 5th of every month, will receive and land the Brazilian mail at Ilha Grande during the summer, but will not call at this port.

—Matheus José Maria, residing in the Praça da Harmonia, found his bed too warm and went to sleep on the window-sill. Matheus is being treated at the Misericórdia hospital for severe bruises.

—According to the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 2nd inst. the total mortality in February was 1,888, of which 479 from yellow fever, 86 from pernicious fever, 130 from *accessorio pernicioso*, 111 from other fevers, and 159 from consumption. This gives an average of 67 a day, which in a population of 350,000 is equivalent to an average of very near 70 per thousand per annum.

—Tram-car drivers are licensed by the police to kill and maim as many quiet people as they choose. No one must "hammer" one of these drivers though. Sr. José Joaquim de Carvalho was not aware of this peculiarity of local laws and thrashed a driver of the S. Christovão company on the 27th ult. José was "run in" by the police and his cart sent to the pound.

—The minister of empire proposes to have trees planted on the grounds formerly occupied by the city abattoir in S. Christovão, and has asked Dr. Glaziou for an estimate of the expense. The idea is a good one, but the minister should provide at the same time for the effective-protection of the young trees. The fate of the trees planted along the Praia da Lapa should not be forgotten.

—The minister of war has applied to the directory of the Associação Commercial for 30,000\$. This money is necessary for the support of the "Asylo dos Invalidos" for which purpose a fund is in possession of the Associação. The directors of the Exchange have for a long time been endeavoring to secure this fund for the completion of its palace, but the government is evidently determined to observe the letter of the law. Why does not the directory set the minister of marine on his colleague at the war department?

—The government has formally thanked Mr. Slater, manager of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Co., for the presentation of the piece of cable between the guarda-mór's offices on Rat Island and the custom house. After having refused to permit the company to land its ocean cable inside the bay, it is a matter for surprise that the government should accept so courteous and expensive a favor as this, but experience seems to prove that the acceptance of a favor by any public department does not imply an acknowledgment in kind.

—The Emperor has recently conferred the title of "Imperial" on the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York and London, whose agency in this city, under the active direction of Mr. P. A. C. Mackenzie, has developed the sale of their famous sewing machines in Brazil to an almost incredible extent. The title "Imperial" will not make the Singer sewing machines better than they are, but it is a distinction which the company will value and which its patrons will appreciate. It confers the right to use the imperial coat of arms over the door, on the machines, on their stationery and in their advertisements, together with such words as will express the title and distinction conferred. Mr. Mackenzie is to be complimented on this new success.

—The principal attractions on the Ovidor last Saturday were two new standards for the carnival societies—Tenentes do Diabo and Fenianos. Both were executed from the richest material and in the highest style of Carnival art. They represent typical masqueraders of both sexes, richly endowed with legs and other priceless adornments, full of graceful impossibilities of posture and reckless abandon, rich in coloring and unmentionable suggestion, and wanting nothing either in design or execution except a little modesty and good taste. There were large and admiring crowds before them all day, and the picture exhibiting the least amount of drapery drew best and longest. Perhaps it was the true artistic element which held these Rua do Ovidor crowds spell-bound before so much abandon and undraped loveliness—and perhaps it wasn't.

DEATH.

LESLIE.—Died on March 3rd at his residence in Rio de Janeiro of remittent typhoid fever, Mr. Charles M. S. Leslie, of Philadelphia, Penn., at the age of 61 years, 5 months 15 days.

FURUUBA HOSPITAL.

From the above, 43 moribund patients were excluded, a number equal to those of January.

EXCHANGE.

—Is it not rather an anomaly? The 1868 gold loan pays 6 per cent. or at 27*d*, £6 15. and sells at 1,110*s*, or at 28*d*, £120.10, while 5 per cent. *apolicies* sell at 960*s* equal to £112 and return £5.16.8. The gold 6*s* therefore give 57½8*s* per annum and the currency 5*s* 5*s*, or both about 5.21 per cent. per annum on the market price.

Prov. of S. Paulo	2,060,438	\$418
" Rio de Janeiro.....	1,765,147	285
" Minas Geraes.....	1,266,293	320
" Espirito Santo	51,439	500
	<u>5,152,300</u>	\$523

19	Five per cent. apolices.....	959	000
20	Gold Loan, 1868, 40%.....	1,110	000
30	hyp. notes Banco Predial.....	70	00
5,000	Banco do Brazil, June.....	270	000
200	do do last trans. day, June.....	268	000
200	do do b. o. do.....	268	000
300	do do 31 July.....	257	000
100	Banco Commercial, last series.....	51	000
50	Banco Delcredere.....	237	000
25	Banco Internacional, 2 series.....	167	000
250	Banco Mercantil dos Varejistas.....	41	000
1,600	Banco Popular.....	111	000
500	Leopoldina R.R. subs.....	22	000
44	do do b. o. 30 May.....	74	000
200	Macaelé and Campos R. R.....	89	000
70	Carris Urbanas transp. do.....	88	300
200	Nacional de navegação.....	250	000
100	do do b. o. 28th.....	248	000
100	Pão Grande mill.....	248	500

50	hyp. notes	Banco C. Real do Brazil, 60s	73	%
100	"	" do	73½	%
200	"	Banco Predial	76	%
200	Banco do Brazil, b. o.	lasts, day, June	270	000
200	Banco do Comercio, 15 Mar.		240	000
225	Banco Internacional.		268	000
50	Banco Popular.		111	000
50	Leopoldina R. R. s sub.		138	000
100	"	sub.	21	000
100	"	b. o. 31 May.	23	500
300	Macale and Campos R. R.		88	500
100	"	Mar.	92	000
400	"	April.	93	000
168	del. Rio das Flores R.R.		93	%
100	Nacional de Navegao, b. o.	31 Mar.	253	000

17	Five per cent. apostolcs.....	958	000
12	do	959	000
50	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%	73	%
20	do	500	500
	Banco do Brazil		
1,000	do	255	000
50	do	250	000
100	do	260	000
300	do b. o. 30 June	260	500
300	do	270	000
35	Banco Commercial	237	000
55	Banco Declerador	239	000
400	Banco Internacional	268	000
100	do	271	000
200	do b. o. 30 Mar.	271	000
	do b. o. 30 Mar.	271	000

21	Confinsua Incse.	60 000
100	Leopoldina R.R. x subs.	130 000
567	do subs.	22 000
267	do	27 250
100	do	22 500
103	Macahé and Campex R.R.	88 500
231	do	89 000
290	do	89 250
200	do	89 500
120	deb. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	82½ %
170	do	83 %
39	Jardim Botânico tramway, h.o. 15 Mar.	130 000

3	Five per cent. apolices.....	958 000
8	do	959 000
15	do	960 000
1,000	do	96 ½ %
5	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	1,110 000
3	hyp notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, 6%.....	73½ %
1,200	Banco do Brazil, h. o. 31 May.....	267 000
200	do h. o. 30 June.....	270 000
30	Banco Declaredre.....	240 000
300	do h. o. 30 June.....	250 000
10	Banco Industrial.....	168 000
50	Banco Popular.....	112 000
21	Integridade Fisco.....	160 000
3	Leopoldina R. R. subs.....	41 500
150	deb. Sorocabana R. R. 1005.....	8½ %
20	Puerra central factory.....	184 000

11	Five per cent. apolices.....	957 000
900 ¹	do	95 ½ 000
30	Banco do Commercio.....	227 000
62	Banco C. Real do Brazil, 120 ¹ pd.....	100 000
50	Banco Delcredere.....	241 000
200	do	255 000
100	Banco Internacional, 2 series.....	107 000
31	Banco Popular.....	112 000
31	Banco Rural.....	200 000
100	Macabi e Campos R.R. b. o. 30th.....	91 500
92	Presidente Juscel.....	43 000
73	deh. Brazil Industrial mill.....	190 000
130	do	200 000
75	Petroliopoliana do	200 000

Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1889.

Coffee.—The sales for the week, as reported by the brokers, reach over 100,000 lbs. per arriva, but the amount of new business is probably small. On the 1st some of the brokers advanced quotations about 100 rs. per arriva and the market has been firm all week. Shipments have been very excessive and the receipts and our stock this morning shows a decrease of about 6,000 bags, including the 6,500 bags for estimated local consumption, and with a considerable quantity of coffee still to be shipped, owing to the annoying want of lighter which continues. Receipts for the past week were 76,875 bags, against 86,881 for the preceding week and 81,170 for the week before. We have had no favorable news as to the weather in the coffee zone of Rio, and advices are very very despondent as to the future of the planting interest.

199,294	bags.
For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the	
custom house amount to	
20,156	bags for the United States
18,350	„ „ Europe
—	„ „ Cape of Good Hope
—	„ „ Elsewhere
38,706	bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are

United States:			bags.
Feb. 26	New York	Br str <i>Cragside</i>	20,102
27	do	" <i>Clydesdale</i>	10,748
28	do	Ger str <i>Preclia</i>	6,625
Mar. 2	do	Port bk <i>Margarida</i>	7,000
2	Baltimore	Port str <i>Olinda</i>	10,160

Europe

Feb.	21	Genoa Ital Str <i>Indipendente</i>	250
	23	London Ber Str <i>Heischel</i>	19,100
		Amsterpd do	1,285
	25	Hamburg Ger Str <i>Montevideo</i>	5,892
	25	Havre Fr Str <i>Ville de Montevideo</i>	2,507
	27	London Ber Str <i>Atrato</i>	16,197
		Amsterpd do	1,427
Mar.	1	Mediterranean Fr Str <i>Tibet</i>	21,780
<i>Elsewhere:</i>			
Feb.	26	Port Elizabeth Dan bk <i>Tulius Skribe</i>	6,000

The clearance

<i>United States:</i>	<i>bags.</i>
New York.....	140,190
New Orleans.....	1,794

Exemple :

Channel f.o.	6,000	
Havre.....	4,757	
Antwerp.....	4,212	
North Europe.....	34,658	
England.....	60,103	
Bordeaux.....	to	
Mediterranean.....	12,079	102,319
<i>Elsewhere :</i>		
Cape of Good Hope.....	8,600	
Upper Plateau.....		50

River Trade

Receipts in February were:		275,987
	345,534 bags	
against	114,983	,, in 1888
„	296,134	„ 1887
„	268,627	„ 1886
„	244,119	„ 1885
„	282,082	„ 1884
„	226,666	„ 1883

The market is reported to be firm at the following quotations:

	per 10 kilos.	per arroba.
100	100	100
200	200	200
300	300	300
400	400	400
500	500	500
600	600	600
700	700	700
800	800	800
900	900	900
1000	1000	1000
1100	1100	1100
1200	1200	1200
1300	1300	1300
1400	1400	1400
1500	1500	1500
1600	1600	1600
1700	1700	1700
1800	1800	1800
1900	1900	1900
2000	2000	2000
2100	2100	2100
2200	2200	2200
2300	2300	2300
2400	2400	2400
2500	2500	2500
2600	2600	2600
2700	2700	2700
2800	2800	2800
2900	2900	2900
3000	3000	3000
3100	3100	3100
3200	3200	3200
3300	3300	3300
3400	3400	3400
3500	3500	3500
3600	3600	3600
3700	3700	3700
3800	3800	3800
3900	3900	3900
4000	4000	4000
4100	4100	4100
4200	4200	4200
4300	4300	4300
4400	4400	4400
4500	4500	4500
4600	4600	4600
4700	4700	4700
4800	4800	4800
4900	4900	4900
5000	5000	5000
5100	5100	5100
5200	5200	5200
5300	5300	5300
5400	5400	5400
5500	5500	5500
5600	5600	5600
5700	5700	5700
5800	5800	5800
5900	5900	5900
6000	6000	6000
6100	6100	6100
6200	6200	6200
6300	6300	6300
6400	6400	6400
6500	6500	6500
6600	6600	6600
6700	6700	6700
6800	6800	6800
6900	6900	6900
7000	7000	7000
7100	7100	7100
7200	7200	7200
7300	7300	7300
7400	7400	7400
7500	7500	7500
7600	7600	7600
7700	7700	7700
7800	7800	7800
7900	7900	7900
8000	8000	8000
8100	8100	8100
8200	8200	8200
8300	8300	8300
8400	8400	8400
8500	8500	8500
8600	8600	8600
8700	8700	8700
8800	8800	8800
8900	8900	8900
9000	9000	9000
9100	9100	9100
9200	9200	9200
9300	9300	9300
9400	9400	9400
9500	9500	9500
9600	9600	9600
9700	9700	9700
9800	9800	9800
9900	9900	9900
10000	10000	10000

Washed.....	57 450—63 470	82 000—93 500
Superior.....	nominal	nominal
Good first.....	do	do
Regular first.....	5 920—6 130	8 700—9 000
Ordinary first.....	5 650—5 920	8 300—8 700
Good second.....	5 240—5 650	7 700—8 300
Ordinary second.....	4 490—5 310	6 600—7 800
Capitania.....	nominal	nominal
Escolha.....	do	do

Stocks were this morning estimated to be about 400,000 bags in all hands.

Marsilea longipes and *t. t. t.*

New York Br str <i>Horrox</i>	5,000
do " <i>Bel</i>	15,000
do " <i>Plato</i>	—
Baltimore do " <i>Blue Branch</i>	24,000
do Amer br <i>Yellow Bellini</i>	17,500
do Amer huc <i>Priscilla</i>	1,000
do New Br <i>Mississippi</i>	2,500
do Orleans Br str <i>Caston</i>	25,000
Chaut. f. c. Br <i>Golden</i>	4,000
Havre Fr str <i>Ville de Permonant</i>	—
Antwerp and London Br str <i>New</i>	—
do " <i>Pléiades</i>	—
Hamburg Gr str <i>Tijcon</i>	4,000
do " <i>Agentic</i>	2,000
Trieste Aust str <i>Malekote</i>	4,000
Mediterranean Ital str <i>Fortunato R.</i>	5,000

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for eight months of

DESTINATION	crop-years.		
	1885-86	1887-88	1886-87
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	1,262,353	794,637	1,074,448
Holmes	213,637	51,528	194,331
Hampden Roads &c.	"	"	"
Southern Hook	"	"	"
Richmond	1,500	"	"
Charleston	"	"	"
Savannah	"	"	"
Melrose	"	"	"
New Orleans	151,997	96,980	164,485
Galveston	37,344	19,009	39,188
Port Ends &c.	"	"	"
Total.	1,761,997	861,183	1,432,749
EUROPE			
Channel &c.	6,020	"	19,590
Havre	79,655	19,374	83,663
Antwerp	81,172	20,325	62,579
North of Europe & India	280,130	76,840	252,971
England	201,400	35,277	158,556
Bordeaux	5,990	1,120	4,874
Lisbon &c.	"	27,058	31,404
Genoa &c.	"	17	13,068
Portugal	"	107	86
Mediterranean	325,287	84,500	218,572
Total.	981,681	266,776	741,931
ELSEWHERE			
Canada	7,995	"	"
Coast of Good Hope	210	26,750	69,277
Australia	212	"	"
River Plate & West Coast	31,921	36,874	34,068
Rio and coast.	"	"	"
Total.	110,029	61,624	103,385
UNITED STATES	1,761,997	861,183	1,432,749
Europe	981,681	266,776	741,931
Elsewhere	110,029	61,624	103,385
Totals.	2,762,707	1,193,533	2,380,177

† Partial decomposition of $U_1 \otimes U_2 \otimes U_3$ into $U_1 \otimes U_2 \otimes U_3$ and $U_1 \otimes U_2 \otimes U_3$.

TUNAL CLEARANCES OF COALS FROM RUSSIA FOR TWO MONTHS.			
DESTINATION.	1889.	1888.	1887.
UNITED STATES.			
New York	Bags, 249,255.	Bags, 249,255.	Bags, 47,349.
Baltimore	39,186.	34,744.	11,740.
Hampton Roads E. O.	..	..	..
Sandy Hook E. O.	..	..	..
Richmond	1,500.	..	..
Charleston	..	..	..
Savannah	..	..	..
Mobile	..	..	..
New Orleans	28,938.	31,155.	31,138.
Galveston	7,175.	6,729.	5,000.
Port Eads E. O.	..	..	..
Total	365,919.	299,931.	251,880.
EUROPE.			
Channel E. O.	6,000.	..	2,500.
Havre	7,691.	7,257.	7,028.
Antwerp	5,000.	3,574.	4,023.
North of Europe & Baltic.	45,574.	29,751.	21,952.
London	591.	9,345.	7,157.
Bordeaux	1,178.	..	..
Lisbon E. O.	..	8,000.	4,000.
Gibraltar E. O.	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..
Mediterranean	46,858.	19,113.	20,751.
Total	212,569.	77,035.	68,389.
ELSEWHERE.			
Canada	..	5,750.	..
Coast of Great Britain	20,292.	..	10,000.
Australia	..	8,614.	3,318.
River Plate & West Coast.	5,063.	..	..
Rio de Janeiro	..	..	..
Total	25,355.	14,364.	13,318.
United States	365,919.	299,931.	251,880.
Europe	212,569.	77,035.	68,389.
Elsewhere	25,355.	14,364.	13,318.
Totals	603,843.	391,325.	333,587.

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF
COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Mar. 2	Mar. 1	Total since 1st July.	Feb. 28 since 1st Feb.	Feb. 27	Feb. 26	Feb. 25
Mar.	5,972	6,650	3,127,834	315,534	7,939	9,231	22,616
Shipment U. States.....	14,181	11,733	1,531,866	135,017	104,850	16,847	17,483
" Europe.....	1,370	8,387	971,323	118,411	9,907	8,850	13,250
" Cape.....			77,553	8,500			
" Elsewhere.....			131,742	18,435	1,043		
Total Shipments.....	16,551	19,610	2,521,096	278,961	20,232	19,227	31,333
Clearance.....			377,164	5,900	100		
Stock, 1st hand.....	331,807	9,341	257,715	411,777		430,723	410,719
do and do.....			209,447				
Average price Ordinary 1st per arroba.....	8,350	8,588		8,450	8,450		8,250
do Food and.....	8,150	8,450		8,500	8,500		8,250
do Food and.....	8,150	8,450		8,500	8,500		8,250
Exchange on London.....	85 1/2	88 3/16		88 3/16	88 3/16		85 1/2
Freight per steamer, 5% primage.....	30 c	30 c		30 c	30 c		30 c

bg Brage.....	241	12	Aracahu...	G. E. Saboia &
bg Hilina.....	155	13	Carlishamn.	C. Hecksher &
bk Augusta.....	426	Mar.	1 Cardiff...	Braz. Coal Co.
bg Willie.....	236	3	S. Nicolas	To order

March 2nd, 1889.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
			RIO DE JANEIRO				
23,000,000\$	500,000\$	304,775\$	Auxiliar	9500—Jan. 89	200\$	280000	—
4,400,000\$	1,115,000\$		Brasileira de				
3,000,000\$	13,000,000\$	7,018,500\$	8 de series	8 0000—Jan. 89	200	2791 00	
500,000\$	176,600\$	15,335	Caixa Credito Commercial	2 0000—Jan. 89	40	28	755 0000
20,000,000\$	11,045,520\$	7,137,070\$	Comercial do Rio de Jan. de 2 series	10 0000—Jan. 89	500	40	—240 00
			Comercio	9 0000—Jan. 89	200	247	50 0000—51 50
12,000,000\$	11,009,420\$	1,138,000\$	4 de series	4 0000—Jan. 89	170	160	227 00—230 00
20,000,000\$	1,487,000\$	127,774\$	Industrial e Real	12 0000—Jan. 89	120	100	
2,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	150,000\$	Delegacao	12 0000—Jan. 89	120	100	242 0000—
5,000,000\$	2,500,000\$	614,000\$	English Limit.	6 Dec—Dec. 88	£10	110 00	
10,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	Industrial e Real	6 0000—Jan. 89	200	105 000	—170 00
20,000,000\$	13,309,420\$	350,000\$	International de 2 series	11 0000—Jan. 89	100	771	—
£ 2,500,000	6,735,000	6,375,000	Lombard & Brazilian Limit.	2 0000—Jan. 89	70	107	106 0000—109 00
2,000,000\$	307,400\$		Mercantil das Vargem	83—Oct. 88	£10	100	
1,000,000\$	307,400\$	3,700	Popular	2 1000—Jan. 89	40	40	40 00
1,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	1,700,000\$	Pontal	6 0000—Jan. 89	200	112 000	110 00—113 00
10,000,000\$	10,000,000\$	7,650,000\$	Rural & Hyp. thecario	10 0000—Jan. 89	100	89 00	—
4,600,000\$	1,107,120\$	127,625	União de credito	1 0000—Mar. 89	50	60 00	—20 00

RAILWAYS.

PROVINCIAL									
2,000,000	1,000,000	9,987	Commercial, S. Paulo	3 000-Jan. 89	100	75 000	---	70 000	
5,000,000	2,000,000	166,848	Credito Real do	3 000-Jan. 89	50	01 000	---	---	
			do 2 series do	6 000-Jan. 89	10	10 750	---	---	
1,000,000	835,730	15,000	do	8 000-Jan. 89	50	---	---	---	
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Mercantil, Santos	10 000-Jan. 89	30	28 000	---	20 000	
500,000	333,280	2,758	Popular, S. Paulo	1 500-Jan. 89	30	---	---	---	
1,000,000	713,500	6,470	Territorial, Minas	6 200-Jan. 89	150	161 000	---	141 000	

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	—	Bahia and Minas	—	20\$	—	—
300,000\$	—	162,658	Campos de Avaranang	2 1/2 % Feb. 80	100	—	—
1,000,000	4,000,000	14,642	Campos and Cangang	5 % Jan. 80	100	13 1/2	—
1,600,000	1,600,000	17,570	Esprito Santo & Caravelas	5 % Jan. 80	100	—	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	—	Faz de Fora and Fian	3 1/2 Jan. 85	200	125	100
500,000	437,600	472,437	Leopoldina	1 1/2 Feb. 80	100	150	100
—	—	—	do x subs.	—	100	—	—
—	—	—	do subsidiaries	25 1/2 Jan. 80	—	22	22 1/2
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	Marcacé and Campos	5 1/2 Jan. 80	200	91	90 5/8
200,000	—	—	Maracé	—	100	—	—
4,970,000	2,130,000	40,127	Oeste de Minas	6 1/2 Aug. 88	80	99	100
—	—	—	do series	— Jan. 89	—	—	—
10,665,000	1,477,400	474	S. Felice do Rio Preto	2 1/2 May 84	200	188	100
—	—	—	S. Paulo and Rio	7 1/2 Jan. 84	200	200	200
—	—	—	do x subs.	—	200	187	100
—	—	—	do subsidiaries	—	200	25	100
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Sapacacy	—	200	25	100
38,000,000	12,000,000	—	Son Calabona	—	200	200	200
—	—	—	do x subs.	—	200	—	—
—	—	—	do subsidiaries	—	200	—	—
1,600,000	1,180,173	40,481	União, Valenciana	6 1/2 % Feb. 84	200	80	100

TRAMWAYS

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
5,400,000\$ 19,000,000 306,000 500,000 1,800,000 4,000,000 2,300,000	5,400,000\$ 19,000,000 213,750 500,000 1,700,000 4,000,000 2,000,000	100,000\$ — — — 81,180 597,870 24,992	Carris Urbanas Jardim Botânico Lorençaras, e terras .. Niterói..... Península de São Jan- S. Christoval..... Villa Isabel	65000 — Jan. 89 3 350 — Jan. 89 5 000 — Jan. 89 4 000 — Jan. 89 15 000 — Jan. 89 4 000 — Jan. 89	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200 200	250\$000 132 000 — — 248 000 100 000 260 000 210 000	— — — — — — — — 25 000

SHIPPING.

SHIPPING.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Naval value	Last sale	Closing quotations
\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$60,775,500,000	Amazon Steam Navigation	60 yds Jan. 8	610 100	115,000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	\$61,135,000	Barcelon de Navegacion	100 Jan. 8	100 100	177 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	70,955	Nacional de Navegacion	100 Jan. 8	200	212 000	—
300,000	300,000	14,103	Paqueta	100 Jan. 8	200	40 000	—
673,400	673,400		S. João de Deus e Cia	100 Jan. 8	200	40 000	—

SHIPPING

		SHIPPING.			
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	Ferry	100	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
245,000	Jan—July	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Faulstich	200	200
			CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES		
500,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Brachy	100	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Punzo	200	180
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quisand	200	102
300,000	Feb.—Aug.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rio Branco	200	180

MILLS.

		MILLS,					
1,000,000	Jan.—July	7	Brazil Industrial	200			
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	7 1/2	“ Cotton	200		188,000—1953,000	
588,000	do	7	“ Confeçao Industrial	200		—250,000	
147,200	do	7	“ Pão Grande	200			
2,000,000	Nov.—May	8	“ Petroliniana	200			
380,000	Jan.—July	7	“ Kink	200			
£45,400	June—Sept.	7	“ São João	£ 20		97 7/10	
250,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	“ S. Pedro de Alcântara	100		100	

MINE\$

MINES.						
200,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold]....	100	85 ⁷ / ₁₀	—
MISCELLANEOUS.						
580,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Candelaria [church]	200	210	—
£200,000	do	7 ¹ / ₂	Cantaria e Esportos, G. d. d.	450	480	—
100,000	do	8	Elevador e Fab. de Cimento	100	92 ⁹ / ₁₀	—

ra, Ind. & Colo.

309,000	Jan. -- July	7	Docas D. Pedro II.....	200	195
£150,000	May -- Nov	6	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon.....	£20	195
2,500,000	May -- Nov	6	Melhoramentos U. de Nictl.	200	—
100,000	Jan. -- July	8	Oleos de Villa Nova.....	200	200
602,700	Apr. -- Oct.	8	União Telefonica.....	100	70 ² / ₃

INSURANCE

INSURANCE.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Lost sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	200,000	16,173\$	Allianz	2\$000 - Jan. 89	200	200000	—
3,000,000	750,000	234,707	Argos Fluminense	17 000 - Jan. 89	250	455 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	15,854	Anstalt	1 000 - Jan. 89	10	10 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	7,950	Hannaua	1 000 - Jan. 89	20	20 000	—
1,000,000	200,000	200,000	Confianca	2 000 - Jan. 89	20	35 000	—
8,000,000	5 000,000	285,000	Fidelidade	11 000 - Jan. 89	175	175 000	—
2,500,000	250,000	194,598	Garantia	9 000 - Jan. 89	100	143 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	80,400	General	4 000 - Jan. 89	20	44 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	80,400	Intendencia	10 000 - Jan. 89	100	160 000	—
8,000,000	400,000	348,000	Leahdale	1 000 - Jan. 89	10	9 300	—
1,000,000	100,000	19,600	Nova Permanente	1 000 - Jan. 89	20	25 000	—
4,000,000	100,000	21,000	Previdente	2 000 - Jan. 89	50	43 000	—
5,000,000	625,000	21,000	Providencia	2 000 - Jan. 89	20	19 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	131,000	Uniao Com. dos Varejistas ..	1 000 - Jan. 89	24	24 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	6,312	Vigilancia	1 000 - Jan. 89	10	10 000	—

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Associação Commercial.....	8 30-Jan. 89	500\$	120,000	—
775,800	775,800	42,514\$	Carnegies Fluminense.....	10 20-Jan. 89	200	195,000	—
1,500,000	300,000	—	Commercio e Lavoura.....	3 30-Jan. 89	40	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	D. Carlos II. Pedro II.....	3 00-Jan. 88	200	100,000	—
200,000	200,000	—	Elevador e Fáb. de Chumbo	—	—	—	—
150,000	33,000	—	Fabrica de Biscuitos.....	—	40	—	—
374,800	322,800	—	Globo Market.....	1 500-Feb. 89	200	31,000	—
2,000,000	1,000,000	—	Ind. Lx. e Viçção de Matêché	—	200	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Industrial de Oleos.....	4 000-Feb. 89	200	—	—
220,000	220,000	220,000	Industrial Fina (K) Sape.....	9 00-Jan. 89	50	—	—
1,600,000	2,600,000	—	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon.....	—	20	—	—
4,000,000	5,000,000	—	Melhoramentos de de Nieth.	—	200	—	—
100,000	100,000	—	Nova Industria.....	—	200	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Oleos Villa Nova.....	5 000-Feb. 89	200	—	—
7,500,000	7,500,000	139,934	Pastorel Agric. & Industrial	1 000-Aug. 88	100	52,000	—
1,000,000	100,000	—	Pastorel Mineira.....	—	20	—	—
500,000	470,000	—	Phosphate de Cal.....	—	50	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,494	Servicos Maritimos.....	4 000-Jan. 89	200	100,000	—
2,000,000	1,949,600	6,310	Telephonica.....	5 000-May 89	200	170,000	—

Insurance.

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TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
Mar. 7	Front	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
" 12	Neva	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo
" 21	La Plata	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

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SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

FINANCE Captain Baker..... 8 Apr.
ALLIANCE " Beers..... 4 May.

The fine packet

ADVANCE,

Captain GRIFFITHS

on return from Santos, will sail 16th March at 10 a.m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS and St. THOMAS

Passage Rates

	Cabin	Storage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$146	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$378	— "

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN MARCH.

To New York:

Horrox (loading in Santos also).....	Mar. 2nd
Plato.....	" 4th
Bela (loading in Santos also).....	" 14th
Mozart.....	" 23rd
Others.....	" 30th

(Extra steamers as cargo may offer)

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Pleades.....	Mar. 15th
Mackelene.....	" 25th

For New Orleans:

Caxton.....	Mar. 3rd
as a steamer.....	" 23rd

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Chatham.....	Wednesday
Canning.....	"
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OF

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BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

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Ditto, paid up..... £500,000
Reserve Fund..... £140,000

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Capital..... £1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £625,000
Reserve fund..... £375,000

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Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,

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BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

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LONDON OFFICE

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Banco de Portugal, and agencies. Lisbon
Oporto
and other Portuguese citiesEnglish Bank of the River Plate, Limited..... Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

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Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

RIO DE JANEIRO BRANCH.

Rua da Candelaria No. 1 A.

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,330.)

Draws on:

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Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild & Sohle, Frankfurt M.
Société d'Opérations Financières, Cologne.
E. C. Weyhausen, Bremen
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